

of their fossils in collections, having given Sir Roderick Murchison the erroneous impression that his Upper and Lower Silurian groups of fossils (the distinctness of which he himself was the first to point out) were mixed together in the Caradoc Sandstone, and that consequently the Bala beds, identical in fossils with those of the Caradoc beds (although formerly recognized by him as the type of the Cambrian system), could not be separated palæontologically from the Upper Silurian group. The Mayhill Sandstone was one of the first formations I recognized, on landing near Melbourne, with the usual Upper-Silurian fossils; and it is now found here, as in Wales, to be slightly unconformable to the Cambrian or Lower Silurian, forming the obvious base of the former and totally distinct from the latter.

XXIII.—*Notes on Spiders, with Descriptions of several Species supposed to be new to Arachnologists.* By JOHN BLACKWALL, F.L.S.

Tribe Octonoculina.

Family MYGALIDÆ.

Genus FILISTATA, Walck.

*Filistata distincta*, n. sp.

Length of the male (not including the falces)  $\frac{7}{16}$  of an inch; length of the cephalothorax  $\frac{3}{16}$ , breadth  $\frac{3}{20}$ ; breadth of the abdomen  $\frac{1}{6}$ ; length of an anterior leg  $1\frac{1}{3}$ ; length of a leg of the third pair  $1\frac{5}{8}$ ; length of a palpus  $1\frac{3}{4}$ .

The cephalothorax is oval, clothed with yellowish-grey hairs, moderately convex, with a longitudinal indentation in the medial line, and an abrupt prominence in the cephalic region, on which the eyes are seated, the space between the prominence and the frontal margin being sloped forwards; its colour is brownish yellow, the medial region being the darkest. The falces are small, subconical, prominent, united at the base, somewhat hollowed on the inner surface, armed with a very short, curved, red-brown fang, and have a pointed tooth near their extremity, on the inner side; the maxillæ, which are strongly curved towards the lip, have the palpi articulated on the outer side, nearer to their extremity than their base; the lip is long, and somewhat pointed at its apex; and the sternum is oval and hairy. These parts have a brownish-yellow hue, the falces, which are rather the darkest-coloured, being tinged with red at the extremity. The eyes are closely grouped on the cephalic prominence, and are diaphanous; three on each side, of an oval figure, form an irregular triangle, the anterior ones being the

largest of the eight, and between these groups two round eyes are placed transversely. The legs are long, moderately robust, provided with hairs and spines, and are of a brownish-yellow colour, the tibiæ, metatarsi, and tarsi having a tinge of red; the first pair is the longest, then the fourth, and the third pair is the shortest; each tarsus is terminated by three claws; the two superior ones are curved and pectinated, and the small inferior one is inflected, and has a few fine teeth at its base: the palpi are very long, and resemble the legs in colour; the radial nearly equals the humeral joint in length, and the short digital joint is terminated by the oval red-brown palpal organs, which have a prominent, spiral, dark red-brown spine at their extremity. The abdomen is oviform, clothed with hairs, slightly convex above, and projects a little over the base of the cephalothorax; it is of a yellowish-brown colour, the under part being the palest.

The immature female is rather darker-coloured than the adult male, and its legs are stronger and much shorter, but their relative length is the same; its palpi, which are comparatively short and robust, have the dark-brown digital joint terminated by a curved claw.

It is very difficult to determine the position that the spiders of the genus *Filistata* should occupy in a systematic arrangement of the Araneidea. They possess few characteristics in common with the *Mygalidæ*, in which family they are usually placed by arachnologists. By the disposition of the eyes, the relative length of the legs, and the structure of the falces they are allied to the spiders of the genus *Artema*; but by their general structure and economy they appear to have the nearest affinity to the *Drassidæ*, and particularly to certain species of the genus *Drassus*.

The adult male described above, and two immature females were captured in the island of Jamaica.

#### Family LYCOSIDÆ.

#### Genus LYCOSA, Latr.

#### *Lycosa ingens*.

*Lycosa ingens*, Blackw., Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 2. vol. xx. p. 284.

The male is smaller than the female, but it resembles her in colour. Its palpi have a red-brown hue, and are clothed with greyish-brown hairs, the digital joint, which is the darkest, having a few white hairs at its base; the radial is larger than the cubital joint, and has some white hairs at its extremity; the digital joint is of an oblong-oval figure, slightly convex above, compact at the extremity, which is provided with several strong spines, and has a concavity at its base, on the underside,

which comprises the palpal organs; these organs are moderately developed, rather complex in structure, and of a red-brown colour at the base, the hue of the anterior part, whose black inner margin is curved, being dull yellow; from a small dark red-brown piece, situated near the middle of the outer side, project two pointed processes, one of which is prominent and the other is directed outwards towards the margin of the digital joint.

Since the female of this fine species of *Lycosa* was described in the 'Annals and Mag. of Nat. Hist.,' I have received from the Barão do Castello de Paiva specimens of both sexes, which had been captured in the islands of Madeira, Porto Santo, and Deserta Grande.

Family SALTICIDÆ.

Genus SALTICUS, Latr.

*Salticus diligens*, n. sp.

Length of the male (not including the spinners)  $\frac{5}{4}$  of an inch; length of the cephalothorax  $\frac{1}{10}$ , breadth  $\frac{1}{12}$ ; breadth of the abdomen  $\frac{1}{12}$ ; length of an anterior leg  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; length of a leg of the third pair  $\frac{3}{16}$ .

The minute intermediate eye of each lateral row is rather nearer to the anterior than to the posterior eye of the same row. The cephalothorax is large, glossy, somewhat quadrilateral, sloping abruptly at the base and projecting a little beyond the falces in front; it has a curved indentation in the middle, whose convexity is directed forwards, and is of a reddish-brown colour; the lateral eyes are seated on brown spots, and there are some white hairs on its sides. The falces are short, subconical, vertical, and have a brownish-red hue. The maxillæ are straight, and enlarged and rounded at the extremity, and the lip and sternum are oval. These parts are of a yellowish-brown colour. The legs are robust, especially those of the anterior pair, and are provided with hairs and sessile spines, two parallel rows of the latter occurring on the inferior surface of the tibiæ and metatarsi of the first and second pairs; they are of a brownish-yellow colour, the inferior surface of the femora of the anterior pair having a brown hue; the first pair is the longest, then the fourth, and the second and third pairs are nearly of equal length; each tarsus is terminated by two curved claws, below which there is a small scopula. The palpi resemble the legs in colour; the cubital and radial joints are short, the latter being the shorter; the digital is long, of nearly equal breadth, slightly convex and hairy above, compact at the extremity, with a concavity at the base, on the underside, comprising the palpal

organs, which are moderately developed, with a slender, curved, reddish-brown spine near the extremity, on the outer side, and are of a yellowish-red colour. The abdomen is oviform, clothed with hairs, somewhat depressed, and projects over the base of the cephalothorax; the upper part is of a yellowish-brown colour, with a series of yellowish-white angular lines in the middle, whose vertices are directed forwards; three dark-brown spots occur on each side of the medial line, and above the prominent yellowish-red spinners there is a yellowish-white space, which comprises two contiguous, brown, angular lines; the upper part is encompassed by a white band, and the sides and under part have a dark-brown hue, a dull-yellow band extending along each side of the latter.

This *Salticus* was captured in the island of Madeira.

*Salticus vafer*, n. sp.

Length of the female  $\frac{1}{6}$  of an inch; length of the cephalothorax  $\frac{1}{12}$ , breadth  $\frac{1}{16}$ ; breadth of the abdomen  $\frac{1}{12}$ ; length of a posterior leg  $\frac{1}{6}$ ; length of a leg of the second pair  $\frac{1}{8}$ .

The cephalothorax is glossy, somewhat quadrilateral, and slopes from the posterior eyes to both extremities; it projects a little beyond the falces in front, has a broad, shallow indentation in the middle, and is of a brown colour, the medial line and the sides, which are much the palest, having a tinge of red; and the hue of the cephalic region and narrow lateral margins is brownish-black. The minute intermediate eye of each lateral row is rather nearer to the posterior than to the anterior eye of the same row. The falces are short, subconical, and vertical; the maxillæ are straight, and enlarged and rounded at the extremity; and the lip and sternum are oval. These parts are of a red-brown colour, the falces being the darkest, the maxillæ much the palest, and the base of the lip having a dark-brown hue. The legs are moderately robust, and are provided with hairs and sessile spines, two parallel rows of the latter occurring on the inferior surface of the tibiæ and metatarsi of the first and second pairs; they are of a dull-yellow colour, with a red-brown annulus at the base of the tibiæ, metatarsi, and tarsi; the fourth pair is the longest, then the third, and the second pair is the shortest; each tarsus is terminated by two slender, curved claws, and below them there is a small scopula. The palpi are short, and have a pale-yellowish hue. The abdomen is oviform, thinly clothed with hairs, convex above, and projects over the base of the cephalothorax; it is of a yellowish-white colour, the under part being the palest; the sides are irregularly marked with brown intermixed with yellowish-white; a broad yellowish-white band, which extends along the middle of the

upper part, and is broadest at its anterior extremity, projects from each side, at somewhat more than a third of its length from the spinners, a ray of the same hue, which is directed obliquely downwards and backwards; the anterior part of the band comprises several brown spots, and there are in the posterior part two or three angular lines of the same colour, having their vertices directed forwards; the under part is without spot, and the sexual organs, which are not highly developed, have a red-brown hue.

*Salticus vafer* was captured in the island of Madeira.

*Salticus catus*, n. sp.

Length of an immature female (not including the spinners)  $\frac{3}{16}$  of an inch; length of the cephalothorax  $\frac{1}{12}$ , breadth  $\frac{1}{16}$ ; breadth of the abdomen  $\frac{1}{16}$ ; length of a posterior leg  $\frac{1}{6}$ ; length of a leg of the second pair  $\frac{1}{8}$ .

The legs are moderately robust, provided with hairs and sessile spines, two parallel rows of the latter occurring on the inferior surface of the tibiæ and metatarsi of the first and second pairs, and are of a brownish-yellow hue; the fourth pair is the longest, then the third, and the second pair is the shortest; each tarsus is terminated by two curved claws, and below them there is a small scopula. The palpi are short and resemble the legs in colour. The cephalothorax is convex, glossy, somewhat quadrilateral, sloping to each extremity, and projecting a little beyond the falces in front; it has a slight indentation near the middle, and is of a brown colour, tinged with yellow in the medial line and on the sides, and the cephalic region has a brownish-black hue. The minute intermediate eye of each lateral row is nearly equidistant from the eyes constituting its extremities. The falces are short, subconical, vertical, and armed with one or two small teeth on the inner surface; the maxillæ are straight, and enlarged and rounded at the extremity; and the lip is oval. These parts have a brown hue, the falces being tinged with red. The sternum is oval and of a yellowish-brown colour. The abdomen is oviform, glossy, pointed at the spinners, which are prominent, convex above, and projects a little over the base of the cephalothorax; the upper part has a dark-brown hue, with irregular lateral margins, and a brownish-yellow dentated band extends along the middle, which comprises a series of angular lines of a dark-brown hue, whose vertices are directed forwards; the sides and under part are of a pale brownish-yellow colour, the former being marked with a few longitudinal dark-brown streaks, and the latter having a black spot near the base of the spinners.

This species was captured in the island of Madeira.

*Salticus sublestus*, n. sp.

Length of the female  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch; length of the cephalothorax  $\frac{1}{10}$ , breadth  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; breadth of the abdomen  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; length of a posterior leg  $\frac{3}{10}$ ; length of a leg of the second pair  $\frac{1}{10}$ .

The cephalothorax is rather long, glossy, and somewhat quadrilateral; it slopes abruptly at the base, projects a little beyond the falces in front, and is of a dark-brown colour, the cephalic region being the darkest. The minute intermediate eye of each lateral row is nearly equidistant from the eyes constituting its extremities. The falces are short, subconical, and vertical; and the maxillæ are straight, and enlarged and rounded at the extremity. These organs have a brownish-yellow hue, the former having a tinge of red. The lip and sternum are oval, and of a dark-brown colour. The legs are robust, particularly those of the first and second pairs, and are of a brownish-yellow hue; they are provided with hairs and sessile spines, two parallel rows of the latter occurring on the inferior surface of the tibiæ and metatarsi of the first and second pairs; the fourth pair is the longest, then the third, and the second pair is rather shorter than the first; each tarsus is terminated by two slender, curved claws, and below them there is a small scopula. The palpi are short, and resemble the legs in colour. The abdomen is oviform, glossy, convex above, and projects a little over the base of the cephalothorax; it is of a brown hue, with two nearly parallel, short, white streaks at each extremity of the upper part, the posterior ones being the broader; there are a few obscure, oblique, whitish streaks on each side of the medial line, and two longer ones on the posterior half of each side: the sexual organs are moderately developed, and of a red-brown colour.

The male is darker-coloured than the female, and the whitish marks on its abdomen are less conspicuous. The legs have a brown hue. The palpi are long and resemble the legs in colour; the cubital and radial joints are clavate, and the latter, which is rather the shorter, has a straight, pointed apophysis at its extremity, in front, towards the outer side, and a minute one on the underside; the digital joint has an oblong-oval form; it is convex and hairy above, compact at the extremity, with a concavity underneath comprising the palpal organs, which are well developed, not very complex in structure, with a short, pale, pointed process at their extremity, and are of a brown colour.

This small *Salticus* inhabits the island of Madeira.

*Salticus vigilans*, n. sp.

Length of an immature female (not including the spinners)  $\frac{11}{8}$  of an inch; length of the cephalothorax  $\frac{1}{10}$ , breadth  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;

breadth of the abdomen  $\frac{1}{12}$ ; length of an anterior leg  $\frac{1}{5}$ ; length of a leg of the second pair  $\frac{1}{7}$ .

The legs are robust, especially those of the anterior pair, and are provided with hairs and sessile spines, two parallel rows of the latter occurring on the inferior surface of the tibiæ and metatarsi of the first and second pairs; they have a dull-yellow hue, the anterior pair being tinged with red; the first pair is the longest, then the fourth, and the second pair is slightly shorter than the third; each tarsus is terminated by two curved claws, below which a small scopula is situated. The minute intermediate eye of each lateral row is nearly equidistant from the eyes constituting its extremities. The cephalothorax, which is somewhat quadrilateral, slopes abruptly at its base, and projects a little beyond the falces in front; it is glossy, with a shallow indentation in the middle, and is of a brownish-red colour, the lateral eyes being seated on brown spots. The falces are short, subconical and vertical; the maxillæ are straight, and enlarged and rounded at the extremity; and the lip and sternum are oval. These parts are of a brownish-red colour, the falces being the darkest. The palpi are short, and resemble the legs in colour. The abdomen is oviform, glossy, pointed at the spinners, which are prominent, moderately convex above, and projects over the base of the cephalothorax; it is of a brown-yellow hue; the under part, which is the palest, has an obscure brown band extending along the middle, and on each side of the medial line of the upper part there is a longitudinal row of four brown spots.

Immature females of this species have been received from the island of Madeira.

#### Family THOMISIDÆ.

#### Genus PHILODROMUS, Walck.

##### *Philodromus ambiguus.*

*Philodromus pallidus*, Blackw., Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 2. vol. xx. p. 499; Spiders of Great Britain and Ireland, p. 93, pl. 5. fig. 56.

This spider, when originally described by me, was supposed to be specifically identical with the *Philodromus pallidus* of Walckenaer and the *Artamus griseus* of Koch; but a comparison of these species, made subsequently, has not only convinced me that it is distinct, but has also induced the belief that it is new to arachnology; the specific name *ambiguus* therefore is substituted for that of *pallidus*.

#### Genus SPARASSUS, Walck.

##### *Sparassus ornatus.*

*Sparassus ornatus*, Walck., Hist. Nat. des Insect. Apt. tom. i. p. 583;

Sund. Vet. Akad. Handl. 1832, p. 271; Koch, Die Arachn. Band xii. p. 90, tab. 417. fig. 1021.

An immature male of this handsome spider, which has not hitherto been recorded as indigenous to Britain, was transmitted to me from Exeter, by Mr. Edward Parfitt, in August 1866. This specimen, which had not undergone its final ecdysis, was captured in Devonshire.

### Family DRASSIDÆ.

#### Genus DRASSUS, Walck.

##### *Drassus Collingsiæ*, n. sp.

Length of an immature female (not including the spinners)  $\frac{3}{10}$  of an inch; length of the cephalothorax  $\frac{1}{10}$ , breadth  $\frac{1}{12}$ ; breadth of the abdomen  $\frac{1}{10}$ ; length of a posterior leg  $\frac{2}{8}$ ; length of a leg of the third pair  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

The eyes, which are seated on black spots, are disposed in two transverse, slightly curved rows, on the anterior part of the cephalothorax; the posterior row is rather the longer, and the two intermediate eyes are nearer to each other than they are to the lateral eyes of the same row; the intermediate eyes of the anterior row, which is situated immediately above the frontal margin, are the largest and darkest-coloured of the eight. The cephalothorax is convex, glossy, compressed before, rounded on the sides, which are marked with furrows converging towards a narrow indentation in the medial line of the posterior region, and is of a brownish-yellow colour, with narrow, soot-coloured lateral margins. The falces are conical, rather prominent, and have one or two small teeth on the inner surface; the maxillæ are convex near the base, depressed transversely near the middle, enlarged at the extremity, and inclined towards the lip, which is somewhat quadrate, being rather longer than broad; and the sternum is oval, with small eminences on the sides, opposite to the legs. These parts have a brownish-yellow hue, the lip being the brownest, and the sternum, which is the palest, having soot-coloured lateral margins. The legs are moderately long, hairy, and of a pale brownish-yellow colour; the inferior surface of the metatarsi and tarsi are clothed to a greater or less extent with greyish-brown hair-like papillæ, and the tibiæ and metatarsi of the third and fourth pairs are provided with sessile spines; the fourth pair is the longest, then the first, and the third pair is the shortest; the tarsi are terminated by two curved, pectinated claws. The palpi resemble the legs in colour, and the digital joint, which is the darkest, has a small curved claw at its extremity. The abdomen is of an oblong-oviform figure, tapering a little to the spinners, which are pro-



minent and cylindrical; it is slightly convex above, projects a little over the base of the cephalothorax, and is clothed with adpressed grey hairs; the upper part is of a yellowish-brown colour, with some long blackish hairs at its extremity, in front, and an obscure, brown, fusiform band extending thence, in the medial line, about half its length; the under part is of a pale dull-yellowish hue; the basal joint of the spinners has a yellowish-white tint, and the other joints of those organs are of a brownish-black colour.

I have much pleasure in connecting with this *Drassus* the name of Mrs. Louisa E. Collings of Serk, who on various occasions has obligingly forwarded to me numerous interesting species of Araneidea captured in that island, and among them several specimens of this *Drassus* in different stages of growth, but all in a state of immaturity.

#### Family CINIFLONIDÆ.

#### Genus VELEDA, Blackw.

#### *Veleda pallens*.

*Veleda pallens*, Blackw., Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 3. vol. ix. p. 372.

I am informed by Frederick Pollock, Esq., of Thurlow, who has resided in the island of Madeira, that he has found specimens of *Veleda pallens* in that island, associated with *Nephila aurelia*, at an elevation of 800 feet above the level of the sea. This species, he remarks, constructs a horizontal geometric snare, and invests one of the radii with a loosish thread. Should a young *Nephila* venture to trespass on the snare, the *Veleda* rapidly approaches it with a vibratory motion, and envelopes its victim with silk drawn from the spinners by a lateral motion of the posterior legs.

#### Family THERIDIIDÆ.

#### Genus THERIDION, Walck.

#### *Theridion triste*.

*Theridion triste*, Hahn, Die Arachn. Band i. p. 89, tab. 21. fig. 67.

*Theridium triste*, Koch, Die Arachn. Band viii. p. 83, tab. 276. figs. 653, 654.

Two females of this species (now first recorded as British) were found under a stone, in a pasture near Hendre House, on the 16th of June, 1864. They were placed in a phial; and one of them constructed therein two balloon-shaped cocoons of white silk, of a loose texture, the larger of which measured  $\frac{1}{6}$  of an inch in diameter, and contained about thirty spherical eggs of a pale-yellow colour.

The *Theridion triste* of Walckenaer (Hist. Nat. des Insect.

Apt. tom. ii. p. 291) is a much larger spider than the *T. triste* of Hahn and Koch, and is probably specifically identical with the *Phrurolithus lunatus* of the latter author (Die Arachn. Band vi. p. 107, tab. 206. fig. 509).

*Theridion grossum.*

*Theridion grossum*, Walck., Hist. Nat. des Insect. Apt. tom. ii. p. 328.

*Theridium grossum*, Koch, Die Arachn. Band. iv. p. 112, tab. 140. fig. 321.

Length of the female  $\frac{3}{8}$  of an inch; length of the cephalothorax  $\frac{1}{6}$ , breadth  $\frac{1}{8}$ ; breadth of the abdomen  $\frac{5}{16}$ ; length of an anterior leg  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; length of a leg of the third pair  $\frac{5}{12}$ .

As the adult female of *Theridion grossum*, which, like certain species of the genus *Latrodectus*, does not acquire its sombre hue till it arrives at maturity, has been well described by Koch, I shall merely supply, in addition to the measurement given above, a few particulars that have been omitted.

The eyes are disposed on the anterior part of the cephalothorax in two transverse rows; the four intermediate ones describe a trapezoid, the two anterior ones, which form its shortest side, and are seated on a protuberance, being the smallest and darkest-coloured of the eight; the eyes of each lateral pair are placed obliquely on a tubercle and are contiguous. The maxillæ are obliquely truncated at the extremity, on the outer side, and inclined towards the lip, which is somewhat quadrate, being broader at the base than at the apex. These parts have a reddish-brown hue, that of their extremities being yellowish-white. The sexual organs, which are well-developed and semicircular, have their posterior margin curved and prominent, and are of a red-brown colour, that of the branchial opercula being dull yellow.

The immature female and adult male of this species do not appear to be known to arachnologists. They differ remarkably from the adult female, the upper part of the abdomen being of a dull yellowish-white hue, densely freckled with minute white spots, and having a series of broad, curved, transverse, soot-coloured bands in the middle, whose extremities extend to the sides. The legs have a brownish-yellow hue.

The male is much smaller than the adult female, and its slender legs are much lighter-coloured. Its palpi are short, and the radial, which is larger than the cubital joint, is produced at its extremity, on the outer side; the digital joint is of an elongated oval form and of a reddish-brown colour; it is pointed at the extremity, convex and hairy externally, concave within, comprising the palpal organs, which are well developed and are terminated by a large curved spine, whose extremity is in con-

tact with some white membrane; their colour is red-brown intermixed with brownish-yellow.

An adult male and female, and specimens of immature females, of *Theridion grossum* have been transmitted to me by Mrs. Louisa E. Collings from the island of Serk, in which locality they were captured.

### GENUS LATRODECTUS, Walck.

#### *Latrodectus Erebus.*

Length of the female  $\frac{9}{20}$  of an inch; length of the cephalothorax  $\frac{1}{5}$ , breadth  $\frac{1}{6}$ ; breadth of the abdomen  $\frac{3}{10}$ ; length of an anterior leg  $\frac{9}{10}$ ; length of a leg of the third pair  $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}$ .

The *Latrodectus Erebus* of authors was considered by M. Dugès to be the adult female of *Latrodectus malmignatus* (Annales des Sciences Naturelles, seconde série, Zoologie, tome vi. p. 169); and his opinion appears to be well founded. Adult living specimens of this species, captured in the island of Porto Santo, in 1865, and forwarded to me by the Barão do Castello de Paiva, were received in vigorous health, and fed freely on the insects with which they were supplied; but they could not be induced by any means I could devise to inflict a wound with their short and weak fangs on my forearm, or on any other part to which they were applied. The failure of this experiment is to be regretted; for, had it been brought to a successful issue, it would have served to test the accuracy of the belief entertained in Italy and in the Canary Islands that the bite of *Latrodectus malmignatus* produces very alarming symptoms, which frequently terminate fatally.

The cocoon of this spider is balloon-shaped, of a very compact texture, and of a pale dull-yellowish colour; it measures  $\frac{2}{3}$  inch in length,  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in diameter in its broadest part, and comprises between two and three hundred eggs. The young, on completing their first ecdysis, have the abdomen marked with white spots.

#### Tribe Senoculina.

#### Family DYSDERIDÆ.

#### Genus SEGESTRIA, Latr.

#### *Segestria perfida.*

A female of this species, which had to undergo its final ecdysis, was taken in Exeter, on a vine growing against a wall having a south aspect, in May 1865, by Mr. Edward Parfitt, by whom it was presented to me.

*Segestria perfida* was included in the 'History of the Spiders of Great Britain and Ireland,' part second, page 373, solely on the authority of Dr. Leach, who has recorded an instance of its

capture at Plymouth. The additional evidence supplied by Mr. Parfitt of its claim to be regarded as indigenous to Britain is highly interesting.

As the falces of this species do not appear to acquire their brilliant green hue till it becomes adult, M. Dugès was induced to regard it, when in a state of immaturity, as identical with the *Segestria senoculata* of authors (*Annales des Sciences Naturelles*, seconde série, Zoologie, tome vi. p. 169).

XXIV.—On some new *Species of Oliva*, and a new *Trivia*.

By FREDERICK P. MARRAT.

THE Cones, Cowries, Mitres, and many other genera have been carefully studied, and the result is that a large number of species have been described belonging to each genus. The Olives have scarcely had twenty new species described in as many years: but this is not all; the species that were known, and many of those that were described, have not been brought under the notice of conchologists. I am now alluding to the shells figured by Duclos, in his excellent work published in the year 1835.

The following new species have been named in my cabinet for several months, and during that time I have found no reason for altering my views respecting the validity of the species now described.

1. *Oliva violacea*, Marrat.

Shell ovate-fusiform; spire exerted, conical, canaliculate, impressed; colour white, with pale zigzag lines and numerous halfmoon-shaped dots; interior of aperture and base of pillar beautiful violet.

*Obs.* Intermediate between *O. reticularis* and *O. episcopalis*; differs from both in having the folds at the base suffused with beautiful violet. Loc. unknown.

2. *Oliva jamaicensis*, Marrat.

Shell cylindrically fusiform; spire short, canaliculate, rather flattened; colour reddish brown, with triangular cream-coloured spots and two broad indistinct bands; mouth purple; pillar reddish brown on the plaits at the base.

Jamaica.

*Obs.* Somewhat intermediate between *O. splendidula* and *O. reticularis*, approaching the former in form and the latter in markings.

3. *Oliva polita*, Marrat.

Shell elongately fusiform; spire much produced, canaliculate,